

## Тренировочные задания для подготовки к ОГЭ по английскому. Занятие 10.

### My hobbies. Free time activities.

1. in my free time = in my spare time = at leisure — в свободное время, на досуге
2. popular / common / wide-spread / favourite pastime — популярное, распространенное, любимое времяпровождение
3. choose a hobby (occupation) according to their tastes — выбрать хобби (занятие) по вкусу
4. used to collect — когда-то собирал
5. take pleasure in — находить удовольствие в чем-то
6. never be a waste of time — никогда не будет пустой тратой времени
7. spend all day doing smth — проводить весь день за каким-то занятием
8. get interested in smth — заинтересоваться чем-то
9. find this activity very entertaining — находить это занятие очень занимательным
10. improve one's mood — улучшать настроение
11. never get bored — не бывает скучно
12. take up photography / give up photography — заняться фотографией/ бросить
13. to surf the Net/the channels – «бродить» по сети/ТВ каналам
14. a blog – блог(сетевой журнал, дневник событий)
15. read blogs – читать блоги
16. to Instagram – вести блог в Инстаграме
17. to post comments – размещать комментарии
18. go to the gym – ходить в спортзал
19. clean the flat – прибираться в квартире
20. hang out with friends – «тусоваться» с друзьями
21. visit relatives – посещать родственников
22. do the e-mails – отвечать на сообщения
23. go to the cinema – ходить в кино
24. read books – читать книги

### Примеры предложений со словами (выражениями) по теме «My Hobby/ Free Time»

1. Reading books is an excellent way to fill leisure time.
2. Playing computer games is the most popular pastime with young people.
3. Everyone can choose an occupation according to his tastes.
4. When I was a boy, I used to collect toy soldiers.
5. My grandparents take pleasure in gardening.
6. Any hobby can never be a waste of time.
7. He spends all day (all his free time) carving wood or stone.
8. Some years ago she got interested in football.
9. I find making models very entertaining.
10. This activity improves my mood.
11. If you have a hobby, you are never bored.
12. My parents made me give up hang-gliding **hang gliding** ([hæŋ 'glɑɪdɪŋ] – дельтапланеризм) as they thought it was too dangerous.

I'm going to give a talk about my hobbies. Having a hobby is very important for everybody as your hobby lets you enjoy yourself and learn something new. Frankly speaking, I enjoy doing many things in my free time. I like to go for a walk, come to see my friends, watch TV, surf the Internet, and so on. My favourite pastime is going to a swimming pool. I am keen on having a healthy lifestyle, and swimming helps me to keep fit.



**Сравните употребление *Past Simple* и *Past Continuous*:**

Обратите внимание на обстоятельства времени, характерные для *Past Continuous*:

*at... o'clock yesterday, when mother came home, from 5 till 6 yesterday, the whole evening.*

Обратите также внимание на следующие два предложения:

*We played chess in the evening (вечером) Past Simple*

*We were playing chess the whole evening (весь вечер) — Past Continuous*

**2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple* или *Past Continuous*.**

1. I (to play) computer games yesterday. 2. I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday. 3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday. 4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday. 5. What Nick (to do) when [ you came to his place? 6. What you (to do) when I rang you up? 7. I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday. 8. What he (to do) yesterday? - - He (to read) a book. 9. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? --He (to read) a book. 10. She (to sleep) when you came home? 11. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday. 12. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening. 13. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook). 14. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday. 15. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday. 16. We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday. 17. You (to do) your homework yesterday? 18. You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday? 19. Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday? 20. He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday.

**3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Perfect*, *Present Simple*, *Present Continuous*, *Past Simple* или *Past Continuous*.**

1. They (to go) to the Hermitage last week. 2. They (to be) to the Hermitage twice this week. 3. After school yesterday he (to come) home, (to have) dinner, (to read) an article from the latest magazine and (to begin) doing his homework. 4. When your friend (to return) from the south? — She (to return) yesterday. — You (to go) to the station to meet her? — No, I..., I (to be) too busy. 5. With whom you (to discuss) this question yesterday? 6. I (to see) this film this week. I like it very much. 7. When I (to enter) the kitchen, I (to see) that my mother (to stand) at the table and (to cut) some cabbage. She (to cook) dinner. 8. As soon as I (to hear) a cry, I (to run) out of the room and (to see) that a child (to lie) on the ground and (to cry). "What (to happen)? Why you (to cry)? You (to hurt) yourself?" I asked. 9. As soon as I (to see) him, I (to understand) that he (to work) hard. He (to write) something and (not to notice) anything. 10. When I (to come) home yesterday, the children (to run) and (to sing) merrily. "We (to learn) a new song!" they cried. 11. When the young man (to enter) the room, she (to look) at him in surprise. "What you (to want) to tell me?" she (to say). "Why you (to come)?" 12. It (to rain) hard when I (to leave) home yesterday, so I (to return), (to put) on my raincoat and (to start) again. 13. Your brother (to return) from the north? — Yes, he (to come) a few days ago. 14. You (to be) to the Crimea? When you (to be) there? — I (to be) there in 1993. 15. Where (to be) your brother? — He just (to come) home. He (to take) a shower in the bathroom now.

#### 4. Translate these sentences using Past Continuous.

1. Она встретила его, когда он прогуливался по улице.
2. Она видела его в парке. Он сидел на скамейке и ждал кого-то.
3. В то время я искал работу (at that time).
4. Она не видела, как он покинул офис. В половине четвертого она сделала себе чашку чая и пошла по магазинам.
5. Я посидел на скамейке с полчаса, а потом начал читать книгу.
6. Я не видел его, когда был в Петербурге.
7. Она накрывала на стол вчера в 6 часов.
8. Вода в чайнике кипела, когда они вернулись в лагерь.
9. Посмотрите! Тот мужчина пытается открыть твою машину!
10. С утра идет сильный дождь, я не могу пойти гулять.

5. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

The plane safely took off and Anna breathed a sigh of relief. She \_\_\_\_\_ (NOT LIKE) flying. She knew that, according to statistics, it was the \_\_\_\_\_ (SAFE) way of travelling, but it didn't make her feel any better. Statistics were impersonal but when she imagined her plane flying over the ocean, she \_\_\_\_\_ (FEEL) dizzy. The guy sitting next to \_\_\_\_\_ (SHE) was, on the contrary, happy and relaxed. He was listening to his CD player. His eyes \_\_\_\_\_ (CLOSE) but when Anna tried to reach for her bag on the luggage deck, he immediately stood up to help her. "Thanks, I can do it \_\_\_\_\_ (I)," Anna said and her voice shook. "Are you OK, miss?" the guy asked. "You look pale. Are you afraid of flying?"

Anna nodded. "Take this. It \_\_\_\_\_ (DO) you good," the guy handed her a package of candies. "I always have candies when I fly." It reminded Anna her first flight. She and her granny \_\_\_\_\_ (FLY) to New York for Christmas. The six-year-old Anna was cheerful and excited. She had a large box of candies on her lap and was afraid of nothing. "I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (CAN) feel the same now," Anna sighed and took a handful of the candies. The guy looked at her in surprise.

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6. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Dr Michael Werner says that he has eaten nothing for four years. The German \_\_\_\_\_ SCIENCE \_\_\_\_\_ explains that he gets all his energy from sunlight. He says he drinks only water and \_\_\_\_\_ DIFFER \_\_\_\_\_ fruit juices. Dr Werner has written an \_\_\_\_\_ EXCITE \_\_\_\_\_ book about his experiences. In it he says that when he started the experiment he even put on weight.

He says: "I can't really give an \_\_\_\_\_ EXPLAIN \_\_\_\_\_ of what's happening to me; perhaps I just believe in my theory."

Dr Werner's colleagues say that only plants can produce energy from the sun, and they cannot explain how he is able to stay \_\_\_\_\_HEALTH\_\_\_\_\_.

"This case, \_\_\_\_\_PROBABLE\_\_\_\_\_, needs a lot more research before we will be able to explain it," they say.

7. Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–G, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1–8. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

1. **The symbols of London**

2. **Means of travelling**

3. **World record holder**

4. **A sweet in the street**

- A. The British are enthusiastic about mobility. They think that the ability to travel far and frequently is their right. People can spend up to two or three hours commuting to London or another big city and arrive back at their homes in the countryside only late in the evening. They put up with the long journey because they want their families to avoid the unhealthy lifestyle of big cities.
- B. Most journeys to work are made by private road transport. It leads to the pollution so familiar to many big cities, and to traffic jams. Congestion is especially high in Britain because the British do not welcome the idea of building new roads. They don't like living close to them. Each proposal to build a new road is criticised, so it's not easy to improve the road situation.
- C. Perhaps because the trains were the first means of transport in Britain many people still have a romantic outlook on them. Thousands of train-lovers spend a lot of time looking for information about trains, especially old steam engines. Many enthusiasts spend their free time restoring and repairing old trains. They even earn some money by offering rides to tourists.
- D. It is possible to travel between any two towns or cities by either road or rail. In some parts of the country there is a very good rail network but most commercially successful trains run between London and the largest cities in the country. By modern European standards British trains are not fast. Coach services are generally even slower than trains but are much cheaper. It explains why they are still in use.
- E. Britain is one of the few countries in Europe where double-decker buses are a common sight. Although single-deckers have been in use since 1960s, London still has many double-deckers in operation. They are world-famous, an image associated with the city. Another London icon is the black taxi. Normally, these traditional taxis cannot be hired by phone. You simply have to find one on the street.

- F.** In 1953, most schoolchildren walked to school. For this reason, school crossing patrols were introduced. This ‘patrol’ consists of an adult wearing a bright waterproof coat and carrying a stick with a circle on top of it, which reads ‘STOP’. Armed with this ‘lollipop’, the adult walks out into the middle of the road, stops the traffic and allows the children to cross.
- G.** On 9 January 2013, the London Underground (or the Tube) celebrated 150 years since the first underground journey. It is both the world's oldest underground railway and the oldest rapid transit system. It was also the first underground railway to operate electric trains. The Underground has 268 stations and 400 km of track, making it the longest metro system in the world by route length.

## **7.Marathons**

Many Americans enjoy running marathons – a forty-two kilometer race. More than three hundred marathons were held in the United States last year and that number is expected to grow. The New York City marathon is held every year on the first Sunday of November. It is a big sporting event with thousands of participants. One can see celebrities and famous sportsmen among the marathon runners. A famous cyclist, whose excellent physical condition helped him complete the marathon in less than three hours, admitted that the race was ‘the hardest physical thing he had ever done’.

While the New York City marathon is the biggest, the Boston Marathon is the oldest one. Boston’s is held in April. Boston is famous for the fact that Roberta Gibb became the first woman to unofficially run that marathon in 1966. At that time, people did not believe women could run marathons. The Olympics did not hold a women’s marathon event until 1984 in Los Angeles, California.

Today’s marathons welcome everyone. The popularity of the sport has spread among people who are interested in health and fitness. Many middle-aged people like to spend a weekend visiting a new city and running a marathon there. Some magazines call the middle-aged people of today the ‘marathon generation’. Forty-three percent of marathon runners in the United States are 40 years old or older. There are many organisations for marathoners. Nowadays many local running clubs offer training programmes that can prepare runners for the big race.

A marathon really starts several months before the race. You need to run about five days every week to prepare. Most runs should be for half an hour. You should also try to run for an hour or more each Sunday. This is a very basic way for an average runner to prepare.

What you can’t prepare for is running in a big marathon with thousands of other participants. A marathon is in many ways a social event. There is a sense of community. The spectators are as much a part of the race as the runners. Almost every age group is present. At the start of the race there is a lot of shouting as the runners want to release some tension. They have three to five hours of hard running ahead of them.

However, there are people who want to run farther. For them ultra-marathons are organised that take running to a different level. An ultra-marathon is any race longer than a marathon. One of the oldest ultra-marathons is held annually in California, USA. It is 160 kilometers long. Last year, 210 people finished the race. The winner, Graham Cooper, finished in eighteen hours and seventeen minutes.

The well-trained athlete finds a marathon a difficult activity.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Marathons in the USA are held in different seasons.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century doctors believed that marathons were harmful for women.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

People who are over forty are not allowed to take part in marathons.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

The best way to prepare for a marathon is to join a running club.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Training for a marathon includes special diets.

- 1) True
- 2) False

- 3) Not stated

At the start of a marathon the runners keep silent to save energy.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

A marathon with a large number of participants is called an ultra-marathon.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**8.** You have **30** minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, **Ben**.

*...I have decided to take up collecting stamps as my new hobby. My uncle is a traveller and often brings me stamps from different countries....*

*...What hobbies are popular with Russian teenagers? What hobby would you like to take up, why? What do you usually do in your free time? ...*

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.